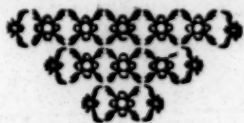


DIRECTIONS
T O
Young Scholars,
FOR TRANSLATING
LATIN *into* ENGLISH,
AND
ENGLISH *into* LATIN,
WITH
Rules for making THEMES.



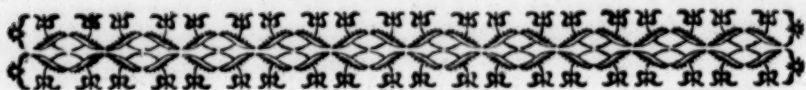
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M.DCC.LVII.





DIRECTIONS

T O

Young Scholars, &c.

- I.  *R I T E* down in a Line upon any loose Piece of Paper a short Sentence or Clause in Latin to make a Verse out of. *As,*

Virtus est potior pecunia.

Then over each Syllable mark the Quantity, and under each Word, write down in a Column all the Synonymous Words you can find that are proper for the Sort of Verse you are to make, marking likewise the Quantities, in this Manner ;

<i>Virtūs ēst</i>	<i>pōtiōr</i>	<i>pēcūniā</i>
	<i>præstantiōr</i> <i>præstabiliōr</i> <i>excellētiōr</i> <i>prētiōsiōr</i>	<i>nūmmīs</i> <i>ærē</i> <i>ārgētō</i> <i>aurō</i> <i>Or,</i> <i>quām pēcūniā</i> <i>quām nūmmī, &c.</i>

A

Note,

4 Directions to Young Scholars, &c.

Note, *If any of your Words may be put in several Cases (as following a Word of various Construction) or either with or without a Preposition, you may write it down so many several Ways: As, Dignus, laude, or laudis. Vacuus iræ, ira, or ab ira. Facilis factu or fieri. Proprius homini or hominis. Alienus dignitatis, dignitati, dignitate, or à dignitate. Abstinere injustitia or ab injustitia, &c.*

(See the Latin Syntax in Lilly's Grammer, and the Index variæ Structuræ,)

II. *Having made this Preparation, you may then try to pick the End of a Verse out of the Words you have written down, afterwards adding the rest before it Word by Word, thus;*

——præstantiōr ærē.
 ——Virtūs præstantiōr ærē.
 ——ēst virtūs præstantiōr ærē.

Or,
 ——excellētiōr aūrō.
 ——ēst excellētiōr aūrō.
 ——Virtūs ēst excellētiōr aūrō,

Or,
 ——quām——~ pēcūniā, virtūs.
 ——mēliōr quām——~ pēcūniā, virtūs.
 ——ēst mēliōr quām——~ pēcūniā, virtūs.
 Est præstābiliōr, quām——~ pēcūniā, virtūs.

When you want Words to suit with the Quantities of your other Words, and to make up your Verse, you must supply them by Adjectives and Adverbs, putting them in where they will best stand. As in the first Example above you may put in the Adverb longē or multō to præstantior, and an Epithet to virtus or ære; thus,

Longē

Longè est quantovis virtus præstantior ære.
 Congesto est virtus multò præstantior ære.
 Virtus illustis longè præstantior ære est.
 Nobilis est virtus longè præstantior ære.

Likewise the second Example (Virtus est excellentior auro) wanting only a Foot and a half of a Verse, you may make it up by adding an Epithet of that Length to auro or virtus; as,

Fulgenti virtus est excellentior auro.
 Illustis virtus est excellentior auro.

In the third Example there wants only a Word of a long and short Syllable to stand before pecunia, which you may supply by an Epithet to pecunia of these Quantities, as magna, multa, vana, grata, or the like; as,

Est præstabiliior, quam magna pecunia, virtus.

III. *But if the Words you have gotten upon your Paper will not afford you the End of a Verse, then vary some of them by Phrases; as for Example. Suppose your Words were these; Virtus est magis quærenda quàm divitiæ; for divitiæ you might put rerum or nummi copia, and then you would easily make a Verse of them, thus;*

— quàm cōpiā rerū.
 — virtūs, quàm cōpiā rerū.
 — māgis virtūs, quàm cōpiā rerū.
 — Est quærendā māgis virtūs, quàm cōpiā rerū.

You may also try to put in two synonymous Words or Phrases for the same Thing, which is very usual with Poets. Examples.

Nescia mens hominum est fati sortisque futuræ. *Virg.*
 — Furor iraque mentem præcipitant. *Id.*

Semper honos, nomenq; tuum, laudesq; manebunt. *Id.*

— Effugiunt nomen honosq; rogos. *Ovid.*

Deneget afflatus ventus & aura suos. *Id.*

Quantum cūra laborq; potest; *Mart.*

— Fervescit sanguis & ira. *Perf.*

In like Manner you may say, gloria honosq; laus & honor laus & gloria; virtus probitasq;, virtus or probitas & honestas; aurum divitiæq; nummi divitiæq; opes & copia rerum, voluptas deliciæq;, tempus & vetustas, tempus & hora; pauper inopsq;, segnis inersq; bonus justusq;, rectum bonumq;, turpe malumq; &c.

IV. Remember these Adverbs in ſhort, (which may often be brought in to help your Verse) sæpe often, usq; still, continually, perenne continually, all the Year, fortè perhaps, pæne almost, repente suddenly, impunè freely, without Punishment, rite duly, rightly; and also semper always.

Note, Semper may be varied by jūgiter, perpetuò, sine fine, dempto fine, exempto fine, omni tempore, in omne tempus, perpetuo tempore, usq;

V. Observe the following Ways of varying Words and Sentences, which that you may remember when Occasion requires, it will be convenient that you should always have before you, while you are making of Verses.

1. The first, and most general, and most advantageous Variation for versifying, is the turning of the Active Voice into the Passive, and contrariwise, the Passive into the Active.

The Active Voice turn'd into the Passive.

Lædis nos,
Lædimur à te.

| Lædit me,
| Lædor ab illo.

| Lædit nos,
| Lædimur illi.

Vix

Pa
see
Ind

Vix ullus audit me	}	Scarce any Body hears me.
—Vix audior ulli. Ov.		
—Non me intelligit ullus	}	No Body understands me.
—Non intelligor ulli. Ov.		
Nemo cernit illum	}	No Body sees him.
—Non cernitur ulli. Virg.		
Neq; quisquam novit eum	}	Nor does any Body know him.
—Nec noscitur ulli. Ovid.		
Pisces capit hamus,	}	Fishes are catch'd by the Hook.
—Pisces capiuntur ab hamo		

Artibus Ingeniis	}	quæfiverunt gloriam multi.
		quæfita est gloria multis.

Many have got Glory by the Liberal Sciences.

Omnes audiverunt ingentem opulentiam Cræfi.
 Omnibus audita est ingens opulentia Cræfi.
All have heard of the vast Wealth of Cræfus.

Decipit nos species recti.	}	The Appearance of Good de- ceives us.
Decipimur * specie recti. Hor.		

{ Aqua cavat Saxa,	
{ Saxa cavantur * aqua. Ovid.	
{ Consumit usus annulum,	
{ Consumitur annulus * usu. Ovid.	

Non facile est æquâ commoda mente capi. Ov.
'Tis not easy to receive good Fortune with an even Mind.

* The Preposition à or ab may be often left out after the Verb Passive. In what particular Cases this Liberty is allowable, see in the Exercises to the Accidence, R. LXXV. and the Index Variæ Structuræ.

8 *Directions to Young Scholars, &c.*

Likewise Verbs Neuter may be varied by the Impersonal Passive. As.

Peccant omnes,	}	<i>All Men Sin.</i>
Peccatur ab omnibus,		
Vivit homo melius exiguo,	}	<i>A Man lives better with a little.</i>
Vivitur exiguo melius,		

Per virtutem { imus } ad astra
 itur }

Stratoq; super { discumbunt } ostro. *Virg.*
 discumbitur }

(See Exercises to the Accidence, pag. 213. R. XCII)

The Passive Voice turn'd into the Active.

Iste non diligitur ab ullo,	}	<i>He is belov'd by no Body.</i>
Istum non diligit ullus,		

Ferrum lapisq; consumuntur à vetustate,
— Consumit ferrum lapidemq; vetustas. *Ov.*

Quisq; trahitur á suâ voluptate,
— Trahit sua quemq; voluptas. *Virg.*

A seculo suo risus est Mæonides,
— Sua riserunt seculâ Mæoniden. *Mart.*
Homer was laught at by his own Generation.

Animus impeditur ab ira.
Impedit ira animum. *Cato.* —

Incendimur ad studia gloriâ. *Cic.*
Ad studia incendit nos gloria. —

Res humanæ nunquam negliguntur à Deo.
— Res Deus humanas non negligit unquam.

A Deo consulitur humano generi.

Consulit humano generi Deus. — *Which if you wou'd lengthen to a whole Verse, you may easily do it, by putting a Phrase or Periphrasis for Deus; as, rerum arbiter æquus or almus, moderator Olympi, qui cuncta gubernat, or the like.*

Animis tenduntur insidiæ à voluptate. Cic.

Insidias animis tendit — — voluptas.

The Gap in this Verse you may fill up by an Epithet to voluptas; as, jucunda, vesana, or the like.

Consilio & ratione deficitur. Cic.

—Ratio illum deficit & mens.

 *The Verb sum must be used instead of the Passive Voice of habeo. As,*

Quisq; habet suum velle,	}	<i>Every one has his own liking.</i>
Velle suum cuiq; est.		
Reges habent longas manus,	}	<i>Kings have long Hands.</i>
Regibus sunt longæ manus,		
Si habes natos, nec opes,	}	<i>If thou hast Sons and not Riches.</i>
Si tibi sunt nati, nec opes. Cato.		
Habemus mitia poma,	}	<i>We have mellow Fruit.</i>
—Sunt nobis mitia poma. Virg.		

Hic etiam laus habet sua præmia.

—Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi. Virg.

Worth has its Reward here too.

Diligitur nemo nisi

} qui fortunam secundam habet,
} cui fortuna secunda est. Ov.

2. *Adjectives & Adverbs may be varied by their Contraries, with a negative Particle. As, bonus, non malus; or*

malus, haud bonus; bene, minimè malè; malè, non benè; magnus, haud parvus; noxius, non innoxius; sapiens, non insipiens; aliquis, non nemo; rarè, non sæpe, &c.

Nemo or nullus, may be varied by non ullus, non alter, nemo alter, non quisquam, non quisquam alter; Nihil by nulla res, non quicquam, haud quicquam neq; quicquam.

3 The Superlative Degree may be varied by its Comparative alone; as, for Doctissimus omnium, you may say, Doctior omnibus.

—Virginibus præstantior omnibus Herse. Ovid.

—Cunctis puerisq; virisq; Pulerior. Stat.

It may also be varied by its Comparative with nemo, nullus, non alter, &c. tho' that Variation will not wholly come up to its Signification. As, for est doctissimus, you may put est nemo doctior illo, illo non doctior ullus, non doctior alter, nemo doctior alter, non quisquam doctior alter.

—Quo non præstantior alter ære ciere viros. Virg.

Non illo melior quisquam, nec amantior æqui
Vir fuit, aut illa reverentior ulla deorum. Ov.

—Neq; enim moderatior alter. Id.

4. The Imperative Mood may be varied any of these Ways: Lege, legito, legas, leges, legeris; fac, facito, legas, or ut legas; vide ut legas, velim legas, velim te legere, moneo ut legas, cura ut legas. Ne lege, ne legito, ne legas, non leges, ne legeris; noli legere; nolim legas, nolim te legere, moneo ne legas, cave legas, cave ne legas, parce legere, fuge legere.

Quid sit futurum cras fuge quærere. Hor.

5. The Preterperfect Tense of the Infinitive Mood may be put for the Present Tense. As,

Nolim, { displicere
displicuisse } tibi; I wou'd not displease thee.

Si

Si laudem { promereri } velis. *If thou wou'dst deserve*
 { promeruisse } *Praise.*

Si, Quod potui tribuisse dedi. Peto. *I gave you what I*
cou'd give.

Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes. *Ov.*

Condere victuras tentem per secula chartas,

Et nomen flammis eripuisse meum. *Mart.*

Non unguis ferro subsecuisse licet. *Ov.*

Majus opus mores composuisse suos. *Id.*

Nec coram mistas cervæ sumuisse medullas,

Nec coram dentes defricuisse probem. *Id.*

Brachia da lasso potius prendenda natanti;

Nec pigeat mento supposuisse manum. *Id.*

—Si pectore possit excussisse Deum. *Virg.*

6. *The Indicative Mood may be turn'd into the Infinitive, some other Verb being put in before it, such as, scio, novi, puto, credo, crediderim, credibile est, soleo, possum, dicunt, ferunt, narrant, &c. Examples;*

Regibus longæ sunt manus.

—— Scis longas regibus esse manus.

Nil illi cordis inest.

—— Nil illi cordis inesse puto [putem.]

Illi crediderim cordis inesse nihil.

—Avaritiæ nil satis { est,
 { esse queat. [solet.]

—Nihil hoc turpius { est,
 { esse potest.

Scintilla subito profiluit.

Scintillam subito profiluisse ferunt. *Ov.*

Mænia, quæ transiluit Remus.

Mænia, quæ memorant transiluisse Remum. *Ov.*

Tartareus indoluit Deus.

Tartareum dicunt indoluisse Deum. *Ov.*

Credibile

Credibile est ipsos consuluisse Deos. *Id.*

Credibile est ipsam sic voluisse mori. *Mart.*

—Nerea fama est—latuisse sub undis. *Ov.*

☞ *When the former Verb speaks of Men in general (as they say, they think, &c.) it may be varied by the Passive Voice very elegantly. (See Exerc. to the Accidence, p. 49.) As,*

Te dicunt }
—Tu diceris } *isse. They say that you went.*

Dicunt Alciden }
Dicitur Alcides } *sustinuisse polum*

Narrant ipsum Thoanta probasse Pyladen.

Narratur Pyladen ipse probasse Thaos. *Ovid.*

Diceris erratis ingemuisse meis. *Ovid.*

Dicitur exiliis indoluisse meis. *Id.*

Dicitur hæc pietas grata fuisse Deo. *Id.*

Dicitur in Tuscæ gurgite mersus aquæ. *Id.*

Dicitur occurrens erubuisse soror. *Tribull.*

Dicitur in sylvis oculuisse Jovem. *Ovid.*

—Ajax dicitur Hectoreas sustinuisse faces. *Ov.*

7. *The Future Tense of the Verb Sum may be used instead of the Present, with the Gerund in dum or Participle in dus. As,*

Est }
Erit } *utendum his. We must use these Things.*

Pauca docendus { *es,* } *You must be taught a few*
 { *eris,* } *Things.*

—Deus purâ mente colendus { *est,* }
 { *erit,* }
 God must be worshipped with a pure Mind.

—Idem nunc vobis naso legendus { *est,* }
 { *erit,* }
 You must read the same. Ovid.

—Orion

Directions to Young Scholar; &c.

- Orion aspiciendus erit. *You must look at Orion. Ovid.*
—Anteferendus erit,—*must be preferr'd before. Idem.*
Ille dolor verbis emoderandus erit,—*must be mitigated. Idem.*
—Hic fructus percipiendus erit. *Id.*
Ipse tibi furtim decipiendus eris. *Id.*
Et magno nobis ore sonandus eris. *Id.*
Huic pater ante oculos durus habendus erit. *Id.*

Imitatio.

- Mundus despiciendus erit; *we must despise the World.*
—Laude ferendus erit; *he must be praised.*
—Stultus habendus erit;—*must be counted a Fool.*
Vir sapiens reliquis anteferendus erit.

8. *The Gerund in dum or the Participle in dus signifying Duty or Obligation, may be varied by debeat or oportet. As,*

- * Orandum est nobis.
Orare debemus.
Orare nos oportet.
[Ut] Oremus oportet.

Note. *The Future Tense of debeat or oportet may be used instead of the Present. As,*

- Orare { debemus.
 { debebimus.
Orare nos { oportet.
 { oportebit.

9. *An Adjective signifying any Quality or Property may be varied by a Substantive and Adjective according to the Rule, Laus & Vituperium, &c. (Syntax. Lil. pag. 76.) or by præditus; as, Vir doctus, vir magnâ doctrinâ, or magnâ doctrinâ præditus.*

* See Walker's *Particles*, Ch. iv.

- Orion aspiciendus erit. *You must look at Orion. Ovid.*
 —Anteferendus erit,—*must be preferr'd before. Idem.*
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 —Hic fructus percipiendus erit. *Id.*
 Ipse tibi furtim decipiendus eris. *Id.*
 Et magno nobis ore sonandus eris. *Id.*
 Huic pater ante oculos durus habendus erit. *Id.*

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8. *The Gerund in dum or the Participle in dus signifying Duty or Obligation, may be varied by debeo or oportet. As,*

- * Orandum est nobis.
 Orare debemus.
 Orare nos oportet.
 [Ut] Oremus oportet.

Note. *The Future Tense of debeo or oportet may be used instead of the Present. As,*

- Orare { debemus.
 { debebimus.
 Orare nos { oportet.
 { oportebit.

9. *An Adjective signifying any Quality or Property may be varied by a Substantive and Adjective according to the Rule, Laus & Vituperium, &c. (Syntax. Lil. pag. 76.) or by præditus; as, Vir doctus, vir magnâ doctrinâ, or magnâ doctrinâ præditus.*

* See Walker's *Particles*, Ch. iv.

10. *The Relative qui may be frequently varied by si quis; quisquis, or quicumq; As,*

Si qua venit ferò, magna ruina venit. Propert.

—Omnia ferre sub auras, si qua tegunt. Virg.

Debet enim, si quis solvere, sexte, potest. Mart.

Non dolet hic, quisquis laudari quærit. Id.

11. *You have several other Variations of particular Words or Cases in the Rules of Syntax, some of the principal whereof I will point to you.*

Te rediisse incolumem } gaudeo. (Vid. Syntax Lil.
Quod tu rediisti incolumis } p. 73.

Gratulor { quod non latuerit ingenium tuum.
{ ingenium non latuisse tuum. Ov.

Patris domus or paterna domus. Ib. p. 75.

Urbis pater or urbi pater est.

Hæc nox or hoc noctis. Multa pecunia or multum pecuniæ.

Puer boni ingenii or bono ingenio, p. 76.

Nobis opus est autoritate tua, or autoritas tua.

Alter horum or ex his, p. 77.

Doctissimus poetarum, ex poetis, or inter poetas, p. 78.

Vilius auro or quàm aurum.

Par huic or hujus; amicus patri or patris, p. 79.

Commune omnium or omnibus.

Natus gloriæ or ad gloriam.

Plenus laboris or labore, p. 80.

Dignus odii or odio.

Cupio esse dives or me esse divitem, p. 83.

Æstimo magni or magno.

Accuso furti or de furto, p. 84.

Obliviscor injuriæ or injuriam.

Incumbere studiis or in studia, p. 85.

Comparare alicui, cum aliquo, or ad aliquem.

Dono { tibi munus.
 { te munere.

Mitto tibi *or* ad te, p. 86.

Moderari iræ *or* iram.

Constat omnibus *or* inter omnes.

Diffidere alicui, cum aliquo, *or* ab aliquo.

Præcello, præcedo, præcurro, præsto, &c. tibi *or* te, p. 87.

Oro hoc te *or* à te, p. 88.

Egeo tui *or* te, p. 90.

Gratiâ videndi illos *or* illorum.

Ad accusandum homines *or* ad accusandos homines, p. 94.
and Exercises to the Accidence, p. 55.

12. Words may be varied by the Tropes of Rhetoric. *As,*

Fortes homines,
Fortia pectora.

Ridiculus homo,
Ridiculum caput.

Multi anni, multæ hyemes, *or* multæ messes.

Trojani juvenes,
Trojana juventus.

Cedat bellum paci,
Cedant arma togæ.

Post mortem,
Post funera.

Nil tibi inest { sapientiæ.
 { cordis.

12. A Noun may be turn'd into the Vocative Case by the Figure Apolltrophe, which is speaking to the Person or Thing you would speak of; which sometimes will also make a considerable Alteration in the other Words of the Sentence. *As, for* Munera Bacchi, munera, Bacche, tua. *Virg.*

Mentoris hæc manus est? an { Polycleti?
 { Policlete, tua. *Idem.*

Ora manusq; { lavimus Feroniæ lymphæ,
 { tuâ lavimus, Feroniz, lympho. *Horat.*

Terretur minimo pennæ stridore columba.

Unguibus { accipitris faucia facta.
 { accipiter, faucia facta tuis. *Ovid.*

Præda

Præda malo { Polydoro fuit.
Polydore, fuit tibi. *Ovid.*

Improbis amor quid non mortalia pectora cogit?
Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis? *Ov.*

Tunc cum Romanis { Pyrrhus timendus erat.
Pyrrhe, timendus eras. *Id.*

Ad ferrum { venerunt } ab auro secula. *Id.*
veniistis }

Hypolitum rapidi { diripuerunt } equi. *Id.*
diripuistis }

Et dominum rapidi { deseruerunt } equi. *Id.*
deseruistis }

Et lunares exiluerunt } equi. *Id.*
Et vos lunares exiluistis }

Et canis & variae { conticuerunt } aves. *Ov.*
conticuiistis }

Sic non sibi vellera ferunt oves.

Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves. *Virg.*

Sic { non sibi ferunt } aratra boves. *Id.*
vos non vobis fertis }

Sic { non sibi nidificant } aves. *Id.*
vos non vobis nidificatis. }

Sic { non sibi mellificant } apes. *Id.*
vos non vobis mellificatis. }

Certamen { moverunt } opes. *Lucan.*
movistis }

—Quid placidæ { commeruerunt } oves. *Ovid.*
commeruistis }

14. A Sentence may be varied by turning it into a Question
(which is the Figure called Erotesis) or into an Exclamation
or Admiration. As,

Scis longas regibus esse manus.

An nescis longas regibus esse manus? *Ovid.*

Divitis audita est { cunctis } opulentia Cræsi?
cui non } *Ovid.*
Jafonem

[illegible]

Heclora { nemo } noſſet, felix ſi Troja fuiſſet ?
 { quis } *Idem.*

Omnia
—Quid non } amor improbus audet. *Ovid.*

Nunquam { magis dignos licuit spectare triumphos.
Quando { Mart.

Omnia confumunt anni.

—Quid non consumitis (*Numb.* 13.) anni? *Id.*

—Nemo potest mores narrare futuros.

Quenquam posse (*Numb. 6.*) putas mores narrare futuros?
Mart.

Agricolæ fortunati nimium sint, } bona si sua norint.
O fortunatos nimium,

Agrícolas !———*Virg.*

Magnum { est subitis casibus ingenium ! *Mart.*
O quantum

Brevis
Quam brevis } est ætas homini !

heu qualis pietas! heu quam brevis occidit ætas! *Mart.*

Heu qualis pietas! heu quam brevis occidit ætas! *Mart.*

VI. It will be of great Use, not only to Beginners, but to those also that are advanced in versifying, to observe and practise (as much as they can) the Figure Exergasia, i. e. expressing the same Sense over and over in other Words, which is a main Art of Poets, and especially of Virgil. Examples :

Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ
Æthereâ, nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris; *Virg.*

— Sine conjuge cælebs
Vivebat, thalamiq; diu conforte carebat. *Ovid.*

— Nullum memorabile nomen
Fæminea in pænâ est, nec habet victoria laudem. *Virg.*

Egregiam verò laudem, & spolia ampla refertis.

Tuq; puerq; tuus, magnum & memorabile nomen. *Idem.*
Quinetiam

Quinetiam hyberno moliris sydere classem,
Et mediis properas Aquilonibus ire per altum. *Idem.*

Haud ullas portabis opes Acherontis ad undas;
Nudus ab infernâ, stulte, vehere rate. *Prop.*

Pectore te toto, cunctisq; incumbere nervis,
Et niti pro me nocte dieq; decet. *Ovid.*

— Est cupidus studiorum quisq; suorum,
Tempus & assuetâ ponere in arte juvat. *Ovid.*

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani;
Inq; suo pretio ruga senilis erat. *Id.*

— Omne sacrum mors importuna profanat;
Cmnibus obscænas injicit illa manus. *Id.*

Muta super virides pendebant nabilia ramos,
Et faciles tacitas sustinuerunt lyras. *Buchan, Ps. 137.*

Tu quoq; crudeles Babylon dabis impia pœnas,
Et rerum instabiles experire vices. *Id. Ibid.*

You see how these Poets make their Pentameter by bringing over again the Sense of their Hexameter in different Words, which you may endeavour to imitate. As, (for Instance)

Te Regem agnoscent gentes ubi quæq; per orbem;
Audiet imperium Phæbus uterq; tuum. *Or,*
Et suberit sceptrum Phæbus uterq; tuo. *Or,*
Subq; tuo imperio vesper & ortus erunt. *Or,*
Te dominum Polus & Phæbus uterq; colet. *Or,*
Teq; utriq; Poli & Phæbus uterq; colent. *Or,*
Juris erit Polus & Phæbus uterq; tui. *Ps. ii. v. 8.*

VII. *It may be convenient for Beginners to furnish themselves with a Set of Phrases and Expressions proper for Verse, and such as may be brought in on several Occasions; of which I will give a Specimen.*

Men; Mortalia pectora, corda, corpora, ingenia, mortales mentes, animi, &c.

Many

Many Men; bona pars hominum.

Good Men, bad Men; pia turba, improba turba; pia, impia gens, &c.

To get Praise, Love, &c.

— Si laudem promeruisse velis.

— Quo famam promereare bonam.

Officiis homines { conciliare } queas.
 { demeruisse }

— Si cunctos demeruisse cupis.

Profit, Reward.

— Commoda magna feret.

— Præmia digna feret.

— Illum præmia digna manent.

Expectet meritis præmia digna suis.

— Multum commoditatis habet.

— Nil utilitatis habet. *Ovid.*

— Bonos gloria magna manet.

Take Care of.

— Curæ sit tua fama tibi [tuæ]

— Tibi sit famæ maxima cura tuæ.

— Hoc curæ convenit esse tuæ. *Mart.*

I assure you; Crede mihi.

Non est (crede mihi) sapientis dicere vivam. *Mart.*

Auro (crede mihi) conciliatur amor.

Becoming, Unbecoming, Expedient.

— Trux decet ira feras. *Ovid.*

— Doctum res decet illa virum.

— Homines non decet esse feros.

— Te meminisse decet.

— Te ingenio dedecet esse fero.

— Dedecus esse puta.

— Res est ista pudenda viro.

B

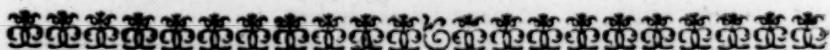
— Dedecori

Directions to Young Scholars, &c.

- Dedecori est hoc (mihi crede) viris.
- Vobis expedit esse bonas.
- Expedit esse Deos. *Ovid.*

Folly, Madnefs, &c.

- Nil tibi cordis inest.
- Nil illi cordis inesse puto.
- Tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil. *Mart.*
- Illum crediderim cordis habere nihil.
- Illum mente carere putem.
- Nil sanæ in pectore mentis habet.
- Ridear & meritò pectus habere neger. *Ovid.*
- Hunc meritò pectus habere neges.
- Quis hunc pectus habere putet?
- An quisquam hunc hominem pectus habere putet?



*Short Directions for such as begin to
make Latin, to know in what Case
to put a Noun.*

How to know the Nominative Case.

R U L E I.

THE Word coming before the Verb, answering to the Question *who* or *what* is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

E X C E P T I O N.

1. Except when a Question is asked; as, *said he so? Lovest thou me?*
2. Or the Word be of the Imperative Mood, as *Read you this.*

3. Or

3. Or when these Signs *it* or *there* cometh before the Verb; as, *it is my Book*; *there came one to me*.

R U L E II.

The Word also which belongeth to the same Thing with that which is the Nominative Case to the Verb, will be put in the Nominative Case; as, *my Father being a Man, loveth me a Child*,

R U L E III.

The Word coming after *en* or *ecce* is put in the Nominative or Accusative Case.

R U L E IV.

The Word coming after *O*, *heu*, and *Proh*, may be put in the Nominative Case.

How to know the Genitive Case.

R U L E I.

This Word *of* coming after a Noun Substantive or Adjective, is a Sign of the Genitive Case.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Of*, before a Word signifying the Praise or Dispraise of a Thing, is a Sign of the Genitive or Ablative.
2. *Of*, after Adjectives signifying Fulness or Emptiness, is a Sign of a Genitive or Ablative.
3. *Of*, after *opus* and *usus* signifying need, is a Sign of the Ablative Case.
4. *Of*, after *dignus*, *indignus*, *natus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *creatus*, *ortus*, *editus*, is a Sign of the Ablative.
5. *Of*, after Adjectives Verbals ending in *bilis*, signifying passively, is a Sign of the Dative.

R U L E II.

This Word *of*, coming after a Verb is made by a Preposition.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. After *panitet, pudet, tædet, piget, miseret* and *miserescit*, it is a Sign of the Genitive.
2. After Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, or absolving, it is a Sign of the Genitive or Ablative.
3. After the Verb *sum* signifying a Property or Duty, it is a Sign of the Genitive.
4. After Verbs of depriving and unloading it is a Sign of an Ablative.
5. After Participles of the Preter-Tense and Future in *dus*, it is a Sign of the Dative or Ablative with a Preposition,

R U L E III.

At or *in* coming before the Name of a City or Town being of the singular Number, and first and second Declension, are Signs of the Genitive Case; but if the Word be of the third Declension, or Plural Number, are Signs of the Dative or Ablative.

How to know the Dative Case.

R U L E I.

The Noun which hath *to* before it, is usually the Dative Case.

E X C E P T I O N.

To after these Verbs *attinet, pertinet, spectat, loquor, hortor, invito, provoco*, and Verbs of Motion, is made by the Accusative Case with *ad*.

How

How to know the Accusative Case.

R U L E I.

The Word coming next after the Verb, without any Sign before it, answering to the Question *whom* or *what*, is the Accusative Case.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. After Verbs Substantives, Passives, or of Gesture, it is the Nominative Case.
2. After *misereor*, *miseresco*, the Genitive.
3. After *reminiscor*, *obliviscor*, *recordor*, and *memini*, Genitive or Accusative.
4. After *Interest* and *Refert* the Genitive; unless in these Words, *me*, *thee*, *his*, *us*, *you*, *whom*, which are made by the Ablative, Possessive, Feminine, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *suâ*, *nostrâ*, *vestrâ*, *cujâ*.
5. After Verbs signifying Profit, Disprofit, Help, Favour, obeying, resisting, serving, trusting, or believing, it is made by the Dative.
6. So also after these Verbs, *pareo*, *placeo*, *displiceo*, *patrocinator*, *medeor*, *libet*, *indulgeo*, *studeo*, *doleo*, and *blandior* it is a Dative.
7. After the Compounds of *sum* except *Possum*, a Dative.
8. After Verbs of threatning, commanding, pardoning, the Words signifying the Person is used in the Dative Case.
9. After Verbs of wanting and *potior*, it is made by the Genitive or Ablative.
10. After *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, *lætor*, *glorior*, *muto*, *dignor*, *vescor*, *gaudeo*, *supersedeo*, *numero*, *communico*, it is the Ablative Case.
11. After *sto* and *consto* signifying to cost, and *valeo* to be worth, the Word signifying the Price, is the Ablative. Except these Genitives put substantively, *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris*.

R U L E

R U L E II.

Nouns signifying Continuance of Time, answering to the Question *how long*? Are put in the Accusative Case.

R U L E III.

Nouns signifying Space or Distance of Space, as a Fur-long, a Mile, are put in the Accusative Case.

R U L E IV.

These Prepositions govern an Accusative Case.

Ad, apud, ante, adversus, adversum, cis, citra, circum, circa, contra, erga, extra, intra, inter, infra, juxta, ob, pone, per, prope, propter, secundum, post, trans, ultra, præter, supra, circiter, usque, secus, versus, penes.

How to know the Vocative Case.

The Vocative is then only used when we call or speak to any Body.

How to know the Ablative Case.

R U L E I.

Nouns signifying Part of Time, answering to the Question *when* are put in the Ablative Case.

R U L E II.

The Word signifying the Cause of a Thing, the Instrument, wherewith it is done, or the Manner, is the Ablative Case.

R U L E III.

With is the Sign of the Ablative Case, except after Verbs of comparing, being angry with, and to meet with, which is a Sign of the Dative.

 *Cum*

☞ *Cum* is Latin for *with*, and you must always set it down, when you may put *together* before it; but never before a Word that signifies a Thing that you do any Thing withal, as *Sword, Spear, Foot, Hand, &c.* nor after Verbs of *Fulness*, according to the Rule *Verba Abundandi, &c.*

☞ If *with* follow *do* or *did* you may write *de* for it.

R U L E IV.

By and *than* after Comparatives and Superlatives are Signs of the Ablative Case.

R U L E V.

From is the Sign of the Ablative Case, except it be after Verbs of taking away, and then it is a Sign of the Dative.

R U L E VI.

These Prepositions govern an Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs, cum, coram, clam, de, e, ex, pro, præ, palam, sine, absque, tenus.

☞ *In* when it signifies *towards, against, or to*: Or when it denotes *Division, or change into, or increasing into*, will have an Accusative, but when it signifies only *in*, it governs an Ablative.

☞ *Sub* signifying *to, about, or before*, governs an Accusative; but when it signifies *under or at* an Ablative.

☞ *Super* signifying *beyond* will have an Accusative, but when it signifies *about, of, or on* an Ablative.

Rules to know when to is not a Sign of the Infinitive Mood, and when it is.

R U L E I.

To after Nouns Substantives not governing a Genitive Case, *viz.* which signify the Matter of a Thing or Person
(as

as *canes ad venandum*) as also after any of these Adjectives, (*aptus paratus, tardus*, after Verbs of exhorting, inciting prevailing is made by the Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *dus* with *ad*, or the Speech may be varied by *that* or *which*.

R U L E II.

To after Substantives or Adjectives governing a Genitive Case, is made by the Gerund in *di*.

R U L E III.

To after Verbs of Motion is usually made by the first Supine or Gerund in *dum* with *ad*, or Participle of the Future in *rus*.

R U L E IV.

To after a Gerund in *dum* signifying Necessity, is made by the Subjunctive Mood and *ut*.

R U L E V.

About *to* is a Sign of the Participle of the Future in *rus*. Otherwise *to* before a Verb is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood.

R U L E VI.

To *be* is a Sign of the Infinitive Passive.

E X C E P T I O N S.

- 1 To *be* after the Verb *sum* or a Noun Substantive is made by the Participle in *dus*.
- 2 After certain Adjectives, as *easy, hard, worthy* or *unworthy*, &c. it is usually made by the latter Supine.

R U L E I.

When a Question is asked, the Answer in *Latin* must be made by the same Tense of a Verb, and Case of a Noun that the Question is asked by; as,

Quid agitur? Statur. Quis me sequitur? Nemo.
Quid meritis es? Crucem.

E X C E P T I O N S

EXCEPTIONS.

- 1 When the Question is asked by Cujus, ja, jum, as *cujum pecus? Melibæi.*
- 2 Or by a Word that governs divers Cases: As, *Quanti emptæ? parvo. Quanti ergo? octo assibus.*
- 3 Or except the Answer is to be made by one of these Possessives, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*; as, *cujus est Domus? Nostra.* For in all these the Verb will not govern such Case of the Word whereby the Answer is made, as it will of the Word by which the Question is asked.

Short Rules shewing the Order wherein Words are to be taken in construing.

First, the Vocative (if there be any) is to be taken, and whatsoever depends on it.

Secondly, the Nominative Case to the Verb, or whatever stands instead thereof, and that which depends on it: But if the Verb be an impersonal, then there is no Nominative.

Thirdly, the principal Verb with his Infinitive Mood, or instead thereof a Gerund or Supine.

☞ There is no Sentence without a Verb, unless when an Interjection supplies the Place thereof.

Fourthly, that Case which the Verb properly governs, and then the other Case in their Order, as, first the *Genitive*, then the *Dative*, afterwards the *Ablative*.

EXCEPTION.

This Order is changed in the oblique Cases of the Relative *Qui*, of *Interrogatives*, *Indefinites* and *Partitives*, which together with their Substantives (if they have them expressed) are commonly to be taken before the Verb, or other Word whereof they are governed.

Conjugations

Conjugations are usually taken first in construing Adverbs either before or after the Verb, as the Tense requires. Except Adverbs of Likeness; as *quemadmodum*, *sicut*, &c. having *sic* or *ita* answering to them in the second Part of the Sentence, which are taken first.

Interjections also governing a Vocative Case are to be construed in the first Place, together with their Case.

Propositions also must be taken with their Case.

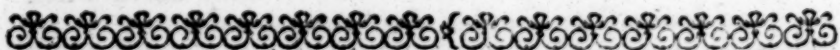
The Adjective is always to be taken with his Substantive, unless when it doth pass its Signification into another Word,

Such Words as are wanting to make up full Construction, are to be supplied by the Sense of the Place.

Latin Phrases, which cannot fitly be disjoined, are to be taken together, and to be expressed as near as can be to the Life, that the Elegancy of them be not lost.

☞ *The Dependants of the Vocative or Nominative, are either a Relative with his Clause, or an Adjective or Participle with their Cases, which are added for Explanation or Illustration.*

The Dependants of the Verb are either an Infinitive Mood, which is joined to some Verbs to fill up their Signification, or an Adverb, or else a casual Word to signify the Circumstances of Time, Place, Manner or Measure; or lastly the Case of the Doer after Passives.



Rules to turn English into Latin.

I. Seek out the Verb by the Sign *do* or *am*.

II. Observe whether there be more *Verbs* than *one*, for then you must find out the *principal* Verb, which is always the *first*, except it be the *Infinitive*, or have *that*, *whom*, *which*, before it, or else some *Conjunction*, *if*, *when*, *that*, *because*, &c.

III. Find

III. Find out the Nominative Case by asking *who* or *what*.

IV. Translate the *Nominative* in Number, answerable to the *English*. And if the *Nominative* have any Thing depend on him, translate that before you go to the *Verb*.

V. Then see that you make the Verb to agree with the *Nominative* in Number and Person; and in Mood and Tense answerable to the *English*.

VI. For the Case after the Verb, observe whether it do belong to the Case before the Verb (as it often doth) for then it must be put in the same Case also.

VII. If it belong to some other Thing then observe what Sign of any Case it hath, or what Question it will answer to, and put it into that Case; except the Verb do properly govern some other Case by special Rule.

VIII. Find out the *Indeclinables*, *Prepositions*, &c.

IX. The Case following the *Indeclinables*.

X. The Substantive with its Participle, which neither agrees with the Verb, nor is governed of any Verb is the *Ablative Case* absolute.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. When a *Passive English* is to be made by a *Latin Neuter*, then the present Tense *English* is to be made by the Preterperfect Tense *Latin*, and the *English* Preter-imperfect Tense by the *Latin* Preter-pluperfect Tense, or Preter-imperfect Tense at least. *Ex. Gr.* as being *we are* sat, *quandoquidem confedimus*, after *we were* sat *cum confedissemus*.

2. When an *English Passive* is to be made by a *Latin Dependent*, then vary the *English Passive* by an *English Active*, and so translate—thus—*many Things are said by many Men*, i. e. *many Men say many Things*, *multi multa loquuntur*. *He is followed by many*, or, *many follow him*, *multi illum sequuntur*.

3. When the Sign of a casual Word is far from it, or from the Verb that governs it, then cast the Words into their natural Order, and so translate—thus—*Him I dare be bold to disclose all my Secrets to*, i. e. *I dare be bold to disclose all*

all my Secrets to him, *apud eum expromere omnia mea occulta audeo*—And if any Thing be wanting to compleat the Sense supply it; as *who wrote this?* I, i. e. *I did or I did write it.* *Quis hoc scripsit? Ego scripsi or ego feci.*

It is not always necessary to repeat the Verb that hath already been expressed which sometimes may be omitted, yet it may be repeated on Occasion, *Videndum est primum utrum ee velint an non velint*—at *etiam dubitavi vos homines emerem an non emerem diu*—and sometimes the Verb *Facio* for it—as, *quid est suavius quam bene rem gerere bono Publico, sicut ego feci hodie*—*Vale et me, ut facis ama.*

When an English Phrase cannot be translated Word for Word but into bald Latin, then vary the Phrase into other Words expressing the full Sense of it, and so translate.

Ex. Gr. He was in hand with the old Man. } Bald.
Erat in manu cum sene

He dealt with the old Man. Egit cum sene

Let us take to our Heels. } Bald.
Capiamus Calces

Let us betake ourselves to our Feet or run away.

Nos in pedes conjiciamus vel fugiamus.

I am scarce of Money } Bald.
Sum vix pecuniae.

Money fails me. Deficit me Pecunia.

Directions for making THEMES.

THE PROPOSITION.

1st. **D**Eclares the Meaning of the Thesis more explicitly, and propounds the general Subject to be treated of.

REASON.

2dly, Assign some Reason in Proof of your Proposition ; as—that it is founded in the Laws of Nature—agreeable to the Dictates of right Reason—that it has a manifest Connexion with, and Tendency to, our Happiness :—Or, on the Contrary—that it is repugnant to the known Principles of Nature and Reason—and inconsistent with, and subversive of, our real Interest and Well-being.—

CONFIRMATION.

3dly, Confirm and strengthen your Reason with additional Arguments : Either from the Fitness,—Importance,—Expediency,—Beneficialness of the Thing ;—or from the Absurdity—Unprofitableness—Indecency—mischievous Effects of it—Or from Observation and Experience ; for which you may instance in some or other of the several States—Relations—Professions, and Occupations of Life.

SIMILITUDE.

4thly, Illustrate the Point thus prov'd, and confirm'd by some apt Similitude, *i. e.* by comparing it with somewhat else, (either of natural Things, or of the Works of human Art and Industry,) in which one may discern some Sort of a Resemblance and Likeness to it, that, upon Comparison, will set the Matter in a clearer Light, and help us to a more distinct Perception of it.

EXAMPLE.

EXAMPLE.

5thly, Shew how the Point you have above prov'd, and confirm'd, and illustrated, has been verified, in Fact, in Times past; producing one, or more Instances, out of ancient History, of some Person or Persons, who were eminently conspicuous for the Virtue, or notoriously infamous for the Vice, treated; and shewing how the former became thereby possess'd of the highest Esteem, Love, Honour and Happiness; and what Hatred, Disgrace, and remarkable Punishment, and Misery, attended the latter.

CONCLUSION.

6thly, Shut up all with some useful Inference, shewing what Influence the Consideration of the foregoing Particulars ought to have on us, either with Regard to the Judgement we make of Things,—or the Government of our Passions—or the Conduct of our Lives.

VETUS TESTIMONIUM.

☞ To the preceding Arguments you may add a Proof from Testimony, or Authority, *i. e.* a Citation of some remarkable Passage out of one of the eminent ancient Poets, Orators, or Historians, containing some celebrated Precept, Maxim, Proverb, or Remark, pertinent to your Purpose.

This Proof from Testimony may sometimes be introduced before the Example, and sometimes come last of all, in Confirmation of the Inference or Conclusion.

F I N I S.



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